THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE'S AP. PEAL TO THE NATION.

United States Court, Supported by the President and the Army, Trampling Upon the Rights of a People—A State Government Wiped Out and an Another Erected in its Stead—An Appeal for Justice.

Washington, Dec. 23.-The Louisiana Committee have issued the following address : o the People of the United States ;

Committee have issued the following address:
The citizens of Louisiana have perceived with satisfaction that the people of her sister States are not unconcerned spectators of the events now transpiring within her limits, and of which it is probable no parallel can be found in the bistory of this or any other country. As these events were entirely brought about by the agency of officers, civil and military, of the General Government, the citizens of Louisiana not doubting that the action of the Executive, at least, in reference to them was the result of a misapprehension of the facts, determined to adopt prompt measures for the correction of the error. At a meeting held for that purpose, representing we may safely say a large preponderance of the moral worth, intelligence and wealth of the city, a committee of one hundred gentiemen was appointed with instructions to proceed immediately to Washington to lay the facts before the several departments of the Government, and to solicit their aid in repairing the gross wones which had been done, and in restoring to the people the right of self government, which had been wrested from them by the most notent usurpation. The undersigned formed a part of that committees.

DISPOSING OF MISAPPREHENSIONS. On our arrival here we found so much misap-

On our arrival here we found so much misaperehension existing among those who are usually well-informed in rega. I to the origin and history of this disturbance that we determined to publish a brief narrative of the facts. The parties engaged in these proceedings, aware that if he facts were properly understood they would admit of no defence, now seek to belittle and conceal the question at issue, and to treat a comp racy to overthrow the government of the state as a mere struggle for political ascendary between Gov. Warmouth and Mr. Kellogg. They allege that the former was endeaving by some trickery or legerdemain to cheat the state as a mere struggle for political ascendancy between Gov. Warmouth and Mr. Kellogg. They allege that the former was endeavoring by some trickery or legerdemain to cheat the latter out of his election, and that the object of their proceedings was simply to frustrate this attempt. They have seedulously sought to produce the impression upon the public mind that this committee was composed of mere allies and agents of Gov. Warmoth. We repet this insinuation as utterly false and unwarranted. We are not the representatives of any personal or party interest whatever. Gov. Warmoth was not a candidate for any office whatever at the recent election, nor have we directly or indirectly any connection or affiliation with him. So far as his past career is concerned there are few if any members of this committee who have not been smong his most pronounced opponents, while in those measures of his administration for which he has been most loudly denounced he had for his advisers, associates, and coadjutors, the very men who now assail him, including especially Pinchback. Antoine, and numerous others whose names figure most conspicuously in these proceedings. In reply to the other insinuations indicated above we declare that we are no parties to and have no knowledge of any political trickery intended to defeat the true voice of the people; that we do not believe any such existed, and that we would not be here unless we could proclaim conscientiously our conviction that the men who have been not merely irregularity and unlawfully installed, but were not elected by the people; that we been not merely irregularity and unlawfully installed, but were not elected by the people; and were not and are not the choice of a majority of the voting population of Louisiana. We have not asked the Government to admit this on our simple assertion. All we have asked investigation of the facts. With this preface we now aubmit the following statement:

Pirst—There was a general election held in Louisiana on the 4th day of November last, for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly, and other State and Federal officers. At this election William Pitt Kellogg, a member of the Senate of the United States, and C. C. Antoine, a collector of the port of Shreveport, were candidates for the officers of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and were opposed by John McEnery and Davidson B. Fenn. The present Governor (Warmoth) was not a candidate for reelection. Second—This election was conducted without riot, disturbance, or violence, and the number of votes cast was unusually large. The returns of the election were made to the board appointed for the purpose. This board was composed, under the law, of the Governor (Warmoth), the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secoretary of State, and two other persons named in the law, viz.: John Lynch and Thomas C. Anderson. The office of Secretary of State was filled at the time by Mr. G. J. Herron, who had been appointed by Gov. Warmoth to fill the vacancy caused by the removal, several months before, of George E. Bovee, the legality of which removal and appointment was then in contest before the State Courts. The board met, and it was resolved that Anderson and Pinchback were disqualified by reason of their being candidates for office. Warmoth then removed Herron (whom he had appointed) from the office of Secretary of State as a defaulter, and appointed and commissioned Wharton in his stead.

We have no reason to believe that the action of Gov. Warmoth in the removal of Herron was

WHY HERRON WAS REMOVED.

We have no reason to believe that the action of Gov. Warmoth in the removal of Herron was based upon a desire to commit fraud, for under the returns there was no necessity for fraud. It was prompted by his discovery of a plot between Herron and Lynch to faisify the returns and defeat the will of the people. This is manifest from the fact developed in the evidence, before the Court that Herron, anticipating the thwarting of his scheme, had several days before ordered a duplicate of the seal of State to be engraved, by which means he hoped to pre-erre the insignia of the office in the event of his removal by the Governor. Omitting further details, Warmoth and Wharton on the one hand, assuming to be a majority of the board, and in the presence of Lynch proceeded to elect Hatch and Daponte to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Pinchback and Anderson, while Lynch and Herron afterwards assembled and under the same assumption elected Longstreet and Hawkins. Thus there came to be two bodies, each claiming to be the Heturning Board. One presided over by Gov. Warmoth, the highest executive officer of the State, and under the law the presiding officer of the board, and which had possession of all the election returns and everything necessary to ascertain the result; while the other consisted of Lynch, the removed Secretary of State, Herron, and their two appointees. After the State Superne Court decided that the removal of Boveand the original appointment of Herron were illegal, and Bovee was reinstated in his office, whatever may be said of these contesting boards, it is clear that the Courts of the United States had no semblance of authority to decide between their conflicting claims to office.

After it had become probable that the two candidates, William Pitt Kellogg and C.C. Antone, has been defeated, and that their opponents would be declared elected, they respectively filed bills in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louislana for injunction and relief. The Governor of the State, the members of the Canvassing Board, other citizens of the State connected with the promulgation of the returns, and certain persons elected or claiming to have been elected to the Legislature and to the Governorship were made defendants in one or other of these suits. The cause of complaint was that they severally apprehended that they would be deprived of the offices for which they had been candidates. They claimed to have had the majority of votes at the election, and that there had been 10,000 voters prevented from voting because of their complexion and previous state of servitude, whose votes they would have received. The bill of Kellong professed to be for the preservation and perpetuation of the evidence of the election, and to have reference to the support of a suit he might have to bring to recover the office. Antone's suit was similar to the claims of title, and had reference in its prayers for relief to the organization of the General Assembly at its meeting under the proclamation of the Governor on the 9th day of December, 1872.

SEIZING THE STATE HOUSE.

Third—The parties to these suits were all eitizens of the State of Louisiana. The object of the suits was to assist title to offices of the State in advance of any decision or announcement by any board of any person as elected, and to determine the person to make the decision, and the announcement by the judicial authority of the Circuit Court of the United States. Pending the suits an exparte and private order was made on the suit of Kellogg to the effect that the defendant, H. C. Warmoth, the Governor, had, in volation of the restraining order of the Court, issued a proclamation and return of certain persons claiming to be the board of returning officers. The terms of said order were as follows:

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY | to and from the public offices in said building of per-

THE GOVERNOR ENJOINED.

THE GOVERNOR ENJOINED.

Fourth—The interlocutory and ex parts order of the suit of Antoine, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, seems to have been made as the complement to the order above quoted in the suit of Keilogg, which directed the occupation of the State Capitol by the Marshal, with directions to prohibit what is termed in the order "an unlawful assemblage," while the same Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress of persons he might determine to be entitled to such a privilege. This order, in the case of Antoine, is comprehensive and explicit. None can mistake its import or its object. It is:

1. That the Governor of the State by enjoined and restrained from examining the election returns or counting votes, except in the presence of officers designated in these orders, and from controlling, interfering with, or attempting to interfere with, the organization of the State Legislature, and from doing any act or from giving any order or direction, or making any request which may directly or indirectly prevers or hinder any person from being present and taking part in the organization of the Senate called on the 6th of December or at any future day, who may be returned as a member thereof by a board composed of H. C. Warmoth, George E. Bovee, James Longstruct, Jacob Hawkins, and John L. Nichland, whose name has been transmitted to Charles Merritt, Secretary of the Senate, by George E. Bovee, Secretary of State.

THE LEGISLATURE ENJOINED.

Secretary of the Senate, by George E. Boves, Secretary of State.

THE LEGISLATURE ENJOINED.

2. That twenty named persons, who had been candidates for the office of Senator in the State Senate, and who were supposed to have been elected, and had been declared to be so, were enjoined and restrained from participating its any manner in the organization of the Senate, or doing any act about that organization unless their names should appear on Bovee's list of names of members of the Senate, charles Merritt.

3. About one hundred persons whose names are given, who were supposed to be elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, and had been declared to be so elected, were similarly enjoined from participating in the organization of the House of Representatives, or from doing any act or casting any vote, unless their names were on Bovee's list of members.

4. The Clerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives were severally enjoined from placing on any list or announcing the name of any member, or from recognizing as a member, or from designating as a member, prior or during the organization of the respective Houses, any person whose name was not placed on Bovee's list.

5. The Secretary of State (Bovee) was enjoined from receiving returns of the General Assembly, excepting such as should be filed in his office by the Board, composed of Warmoth, Longstreet, Hawkins, Lynch, and Bovee.

6. The Chief of the Metropolitan Police and all of its members, numbering about 800, and the Board were enjoined from interfering with the organization of the General Assembly, excepting such as should be filed in his office by the Board, composed of Warmoth, Longstreet, Hawkins, Lynch, and Bovee.

6. The Chief of the Metropolitan Police and all of its members, numbering about 800, and the Board were enjoined from interfering with the organization of the General Assembly, and not to preven those on Bovee's list from entering the halls of the Assembly.

7. The persons composing the board reorganized by the

PINCHBACK PLACED IN POWER.

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The Marshal, assisted by a detachment from the army of the United States, under these orders, took possession of the State Capitol and held it on the 9th of December, when the General Assembly were to come together under the proclamation of the Governor. The egress and ingress of persons were regulated according to this order. A person named Pinchback took possession of the chair of the Senate and directed its organization. He had been a Senator for a term that had expired. While a Senator he had been President of the Senate, and in virtue of such presidency, under the law, had acted as Lieutenant-Governor after the death of Dunn, the Lieutenant-Governor chosen in 1868; but at the time of these occurrences he was not merely functus officio as President of the Senate, but was not a Senator, and had no title or color of title to act as Lieutenant-Governor or take any party in the organization of the Senate. The House of Representatives was also organized, the Postmaster of New Orleans being its Speaker. The certificates of Bovee, under the injunction, were taken as conclusive of membership.

PINCHBACK USURPS THE GOVERNORSHIP.

A CUEL REVOLUTION

A CIVIL REVOLUTION

had been commenced, carried on, and accomplished within a lunar month under the orders of a Chancery Court, in suits over which the court had no jurisdiction at all, whether of parties or subject matter. The Circuit Court of the United States is a court of limited jurisdiction, and without authority to enter into civil suits between citizens of the same State unless the case arises directly under the Constitution and laws of the United States and jurisdiction is vested by act of Congress. Congress has no power to confer jurisdiction in any other case between such citizens. It has no authority to give jurisdiction of a suit of a citizen of the State against the State. Under the act of Congress of 1870, upon a single condition of facts, a citizen of a State may maintain a suit for an office of a State within the courts of the United States, but the State Legislature is specially excepted from the operations of this act in the same clause that excepts the office of members of Congress and Presidential electors.

A CLEAR CASE OF USURPATION.

ations of this act in the same clause that excepts the office of members of Congress and Presidential electors.

A CLEAR CASE OF USURPATION.

The exparts preliminary order in the case of Antoine is as explicit a determination of the title of the members of the Legislature, and furnishes as complete a writ of possession as could be devised. The organization of the Legislature is by chancery order. Had there been resistance to the execution of their orders, and riot and bloodshed had followed, upon whom would have fallen the responsibility? Whose forbearance was it that a bloody catastrophe has not been exhibited as a scandal to the land? It sometimes happens that the Executive Department is tolerated, excused, or justified in acts of administration which exceed their legal power. The arguments derived from the terms State necessity, public weifare or convenience have here a soothing influence, but judiciary action is not entitled to any benefit from such arguments. The damage which ensues from the employment of judiciary power to accomplish other than judicial acts of administration cannot be calculated, and it is impossible to justify a court in determining that to be legal which is merely desirable, or that to be legal which is only profitable. The order in the Kellogg case was exparte. It was placed in the hands of the Marshal without notice to the parties. It proceeds for an alleged contempt by no legal proceeds for an alleged contemp

state Capitol in a chancery cause in a suit between Kellogg and a canvassing board, a suit professedly brought to perpetuate testimony.

The case of Antoine displays with more distinctness than that of Kellogg the use that has been made of judicial orders to accomplish results of which the judiciary had no cognizance. Antoine was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and was entitled to his office in January next, had he been elected. With a disputed title, a month in advance he filed this bill, and obtained the order we have cited, placing under interdict the Governor, the Secretary of State, the members elect of both branches of the General Assembly, all the board, and officers, and men of the police, the members of two canvassing boards, and upon this ex parts order the organization of the General Assembly, at a time when he had no share in any of its sittings, was regulated and directed.

IS THERE NO REMEDY?

Since the meeting in New Orleans under which the committee was appointed, we have been met with the suggestion that these orders and acts are fact accomplished, and that their revocation or recession would not restore the sfatt quo, and that our complaints, therefore, are unreasonable. If the opinion we have be correct, such a condition ought not to affect our action or conduct. When the King of Great Britain established arbitrarily a government in one of the colonies, the remaining colonies took the as an instrument to establish such governments elsewhere. Besides, men are less patient under wrongful orders and acts of a judiciary tribunal than even of violence from other sources of authority. A government which rests for its organization upon an illegal judicial order, executed by a marshal with companies of soldiers, does not command as much respect or authority as if the judicial appendages had been dispensed with, and the army had set up the government with a strong and usurping hand.

THE COMMITTER'S POSITION.

As parties or attorneys; neither do they claim any of the offices in dispute. They have not heretofore been concerned in the controversies among the political classes which have endangered the peace of and brought scandal upon the State. They affirm that during the last four years there has not been good government in Louisiana. There has been extravagance, prodigality, dishonesty, and waste in the public deep thas been enormously incressed, with but little corresponding benefit. The credit of the State has been enormously incressed, with but little corresponding benefit. The credit of the State has been given to speculating corporations for personal aims. The taxes on property have assumed such proportions that they might be called rents paid by the proprietors to the State for its occupation and use. The taxes upon business oppress the commercial and laboring classes. The laws to control elections, corporations, and public institutions stimulate these excesses of officeholders, and the consequence is depression and discontent. The State needs an honest, faithful, and responsible government, conducted to attain public objects, and not to enrich its members or to perpetuate their power. There was an earnest effort to obtain such a government at the last election. UNPARALLELED USURPATION. We affirm without fear of contradiction that the foregoing statement exhibits on the part of the United States Court the most unparalleled and baseless usurpation of jurisdiction and authority of which the annals of jurisprudence afford any example. The action of the Returning Board, recognized and vested with all its powers by this Court, has been equally unprecedented. Without any official returns before them; without any of the official data on which slone their action could have been rightfelly based, they have presumed to proclaim the results of the election. The declaration by them of the votes cast in the different parishes to suit their purpose. In several parishes, while returning or even adding to the votes cast for

acte i. Their whole conduct is without any kind of reasonable explanation.

THE THEORY OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT REVERSED.

We submit to the people of the United States that such proceedings reach a point at which the whole theory of popular government is reversed and overthrown. The means by which such results have been reached are enough to startle the public mind, but the results themselves are not less appalling. Aside from the general affairs of the State, we find the Legislature of the State, we find the Legislature of the State delivered over into the hands of men who were not elected, and who are utterly unfit for positions of such responsibility. As originally composed at its organization, it comprised sixty-eight persons of color, most of them totally uneducated, with a very small minority of whites. Since that time they have expelled members whose seats were uncontested. They have unseated members returned elected by their own board, and soated their defeated opponents on the simple ground that the former had not appeared to claim their seats. The result is that originally bad as the Legislature was it makes itself worse day by day, and the prospect is that soon the conservative element of the State will have no representation whatever to those who flatter themselves with the hope that Mr. Kellogz would not willingly abet any scheme of outrageous misgovernment, it is now apparent that even supposing this to be true, the power of restraining has passed entirely beyond his control, and that should be attempt to thwart the schemes of this Legislature, his own imperations of the conditions of the future.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

the schemes of this Legislature, its own inaltern that had expired. While a Senator had been President of the Senate, and in virtue of such presidency, under the law, had
acted as Lieutenant-Governor after the dead
of Dunn, the Lieutenant-Governor offer the dead
of Dunn, the Lieutenant-Governor of the dead
of Dunn, the Lieutenant-Governor of the fermine the offer of the Senate, but was not a Sunator, and had no
title or color of title to act as Lieutenant-Governor
of membership.

PINCHBACK USURPS THE GOVERNORSHIP.
These bodies boased resolutions for the impeachment of the Governor, and thus Pinchback
left at liberty to assume the title of Governor, the impeachment of the Governor, and thus Pinchback
left at liberty to assume the Little of Governor, the impeachment of the Governor, and thus proposed of the Conference of the Senate of the A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

The delegation hope much from the publication of the address, and the reaction in sentiment on account of the suspension of the Times newspaper. A number of the delegation return to-night to New Orleans. Others go to New York, and some will remain till Congress meets. There is authority for stating that Judge Brad-ley does not now contemplate going to New-Orleans, but this does not indicate that either he or other members of the Supreme Court approve the acts of usurpation in New Orleans.

FIRE IN PORTLAND, OREGON.

of the Wind Preventing a General Confla-gration-Loss About \$350,000. PORTLAND, Dec. 23.—A disastrous conflabroke out in a Chinese washhouse on the east side of Front street, between Alder and Morrison streets, and burned the entire block, and nearly the entire block on the west side of the same street. At noon a general conflagration in this part of the city seemed imminent. Proper-

this part of the city seemed imminent. Property was removed in the houses for several blocks in the direction the fire was taking.

Fortunately at 12:20 o'clock the wind changed driving the flames back on the burned portion, which enabled the firemen to gain control and confine the flames to three blocks. Engines came from Vancouver, Oregon City, Salem, and Albany. The Washington and Emmett Guardis were ordered out to protect exposed property, and to prevent the crowd from interfering with the operations of the firemen. Several firemen were seriously injured by the falling walls of Carter's building, and one named Gallagher is supposed to be fatally hurt. The loss is estimated at \$350.000, on which there was \$150,000 insurance.

mated at \$350.000, on which there was \$150,000 insurance.

The fire was finally extinguished within the limits of three blocks, which constituted a part of the business portion of the city. The principal sufferers are: J.4B. Congle, saddler; W. B. Currier, clothier; Occidental Hotel proprietors; Geo. Velume; Hall & Hendley; H. L. Pittock; the Oregonian Publishing Co.; G. W. Vaughan; Sinott & Co.; P. G. Stewart; A. Walling, job printer; Geo. L. Hibbard & Co., produce dealers; Quinby & Perkins, Progg & Harris, the Oregon Herald office (slightly damaged), C. M. Carter, C. H. Woodward, druggist; B. L. Stone, jeweller; S. L. Stone, Cint & Reed. Corbett's brick building, corner of Alder and Front streets was totally destroyed; loss not ascertained. The material of the Oregonian was removed in anticipation, but the fire did not reach there.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- When on the 17th inst ecretary Boutwell gave his statement to the Commit-ee on Ways and Means concerning the negotiation of

the bonds authorized by the act of July, 1870, he was asked by Mr. Dawes, the Chairman, to state what was to be done in the future. He responded that the proposition before him was a verbal one made by Jay Cooke, or his brother, Gov. Cooke. Perhaps both had spoked to him about the matter. As he understood them they did not propose to change the arrangement in any way. Their proposition was to go on precisely as they went before. The proposition was to take three hundred millions of five per cent, bonds on the same terms as the others were negotiated. Mr. Cooke informed him that the Rothchilds had agreed to go into the negotiation and to strengthen it by their influence. He understood that they had an idea that when they disoosed of the five per cents they could go on and dispose of the four and a half per cents in the same way. the bonds authorized by the act of July, 1870, he wa

The Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution to petition the Legislature for a law remodeling and en-larging the City Hall.

THE GENUINE REFORMERS.

HOW THE ALDERMEN WORK THE ARMORY PLACER.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1872.

An Armory that was Originally Offered for \$1,000 Lensed for \$14,000 a Year—How the Reform Alderman Raise a Stake.?

The following document was sent to the Board of Supervisors yesterday. It does not appear on the record:
To the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York

appear on the record:

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York:

May it please your honorable body: The undersigned respectfully represent to your honorable body the following facts for your worthy consideration and peremptory action, in order to prevent the refinactment of frauds and abuses in the leasing of premises for armories by the county of New York. It is respectfully submitted that a building called Nilsson, where the submitted that the premises were to be used for armorial purposes, the landlord insisted on an increase to ten thousand dollars, but it being ascertained that the premises were to be used for armorial purposes, the landlord insisted on an increase to ten thousand dollars, and a preference of all taxes. These terms were agreed upon conditional, with the acceptance by the county of the lease combined with a written guarantee that the lease should hold good for ten years.

Subsequently your board leased this same building at the rate of \$14.000 per year and the preference of taxes, making a difference of no less than \$4,000 less to the difference of no less than \$4,000 less to the difference of no less than \$4,000 less to the difference of no less than \$4,000 less to the difference of no less than \$4,000 less to the difference of the less and taxes, the price first agreed upon be effected.

It has been brought to our knowledge that Col. Stauff of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was authorized by Supervisor Conover to select a smitable building for his regimental armory, it beling promised Col. Stauff that when the lease should be accepted it would be assigned to the use of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, which was accordingly done, and remains today a matter of record on the minutes of the Board of Supervisors.

Since this enactment, however, we learn that certain members of your honorable board desire the assignment o

THE HOUSE THAT GENET BUILT.

The Legislative Committee Looking into the Business of the Up-Town Banks-Tracing Certain Checks. The Legislative Committee yesterday re-

sumed their investigations of the Harlem Court House frauds. Henry W. Genet was represented by ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury. Charles H. Kitchell was counsel for the prosecution. The first witness sworn was Charles Thwing, paying teller of the National Bank of the Commonfirst witness sworn was Charles Thwing, paying teller of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. He testified that a number of the checks received at that bank endorsed by John Scalon and stamped as having been paid by the West Side Bank, dated at intervals between November H. 1870, to September 18, 1871, were received by him. He also identified as having received other checks stamped as having been paid by the Harlem Bank, and paid to the Commonwealth Bank by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, and another check stamped as having been paid by the Bull's Head Bank and received by the Metropolitan Bank; another from the Nassau Bank was certified to; others from the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank were proved as having been received by the Chatham Bank, and subsequently handed over to the National Bank of the Commonwealth. The defence endeavored to show that Genet had nothing to do with any of the above checks.

Considerable amusement was here manifested by a beggar woman, who entered with a child, claiming it as one of four who were delivered at a single birth.

John Morris, a cartman for Mr. Rogers in Harlem, testified that he carted away the lumber from the Manbattanville wharf and from the cars of the Harlem River Rallroad; that part of the lumber was delivered to the Harlem Court House, and the remainder to the site where Genet's house now stands on Fifth avenue. Three other cartmen were engaged to deliver the lumber. The lumber consisted of dressed pine and black walnut, all in planks. Witness did not know who it was that ordered him to umload at Genet's house; but it was the same man who received the lumber at both places. The Sunbac was delivered to the Court

the iumber, both at the Court House and Genet's mansion.

John Gillalan, Secretary of the Yorkville Savings Bank, testified that the checks which were to be paid to the order of Henry W. Genet at different times were paid by John Scallon and John E. Wilson for material, and that the same identical checks were subsequently turned over to the National Bank of the Commonwealth. The amount paid in favor of John Scallon was \$55,690.5°, and the amount paid to the order of John E. Wilson was \$11.781, or a total of \$96,444.53, all of which was drawn for material.

The committee adjourned to Thursday next.

THE SHERIFF'S FEES.

Action Yesterday in the Board of Super-visors—Sheriff O'Brien's Bill. The Board of Supervisors met yesterday

afternoon, Mayor Hall in the chair. Resolutions were adopted to pay the bills of James Scott & Co. for carpets furnished to the Supreme Court, \$1,603.86; Common Pleas, \$157.10; Superior Court, \$343.40.

questing the legal adviser of the board to pre-pare a suitable draft of an act, to be submitted to the next Legisture of this State, authorizing and empowering this board to appoint a commission of three or more members, of which the Mayor of this city shall be one, with power to purchase or lease, for a term of years, land in the purchase or lease, for a term of years, land in the county of New York, on which to erect suitable and permanent buildings, to be used as armories and drill rooms, said commission to have power to make contracts to erect such buildings, and to lease the same for a period of years at an annual rent which may be agreed upon.

The bills of Sheriff Brennan for official services, as follows, were laid over: For quarter ending March 31, \$18,355,82; for quarter ending June 30, \$17,265,35; for quarter ending September 30, \$17,16,30.

The following resolution was laid over:
That the legal advisors of this board be requested to

The following resolution was laid over:

That the legal advisers of this board be requested to prepare the draft of an act, to be submitted to the Legislature of the State at its next seasion, authorizing the appointment of a competent person at an adequate salary to take charge of all supplies for the city and county buildings, and to be accountable to the proper authority, said person to receive and distribute all such supplies as may be required for public use in accordance with the contracts made for the same; said person also to have placed at his disposal such office and store rooms as may be designated in the most convenient location, in which shall be carefully stored all materials and supplies which may be intrusted to his supervision, said person to be in attendance at said office during all reasonable hours to comply with any requisition which may be made, and which he may deem necessary; said person to have charge of all repairs which may be required for either city or county buildings, including armories and drill rooms, and to make such reports of the materials and supplies received and distributed to the work done under his supervision as may be required from time to time, and to give satisfactory security for the proper and faithful performance of any and all duties with which he may be charged.

The bill of Sheriff Brennan, amounting to

and faithful performance of any and all duties with which he may be charged.

The bill of Sheriff Brennan, amounting to \$71,101.52, for commitments and discharges of prisoners for eleven months, ending Nov. 30, 1872, was laid over. The bill of James O'Brien, late Sheriff, amounting to \$98,774.75, for commitments and discharges of prisoners for 1868, 1869, and 1870, was laid over. A resolution was presented and laid over to pay John R. Porter the sum of \$7,500, and George T. Curtis \$10,000 for professional services in action brought by the county of New York against Wm. M. Tweed and others. A resolution was presented directing the Commissioner of Public Works to notify the Coroners to vacate the offices at present occupied by them, as in accordance with the law they are bound to furnish their own offices. The resolution was adopted. The resolution to transfer to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction the sole charge of the county fail, and that they shall have the right to demand security for the payment of moneys as may be agreed upon between themselves and the parties causing the imprisonment of any debtor to said jail, was adopted.

The Trial of Dr. Irish-The Case to Go to the Jury this Evening.

Judge Morris opened for the defence in the Irish trial yesterday. His speech was eloquent and attracted much attention. To-day Dirariot Attorney Eritton is to sum up for the prosecution. The case will go to the jury to-day.

THE NEW ENGLAND DINNER.

fouching Allusion to the Great New Eng-innders who have Died this Year-Henry Ward Beecher on the Cresidency. The New England Society enjoyed their annual dinner at Delmonico's last night. At half past 6 nearly three hundred persons were seated at the table, among whom were Mr. Cow-den, President of the Society, Senator Henry Wilson, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gov Morgan, Gov. Jewell, Mr. Moyer, President of the St. Andrews' Society, Henry Clews, Gen. Sherman, William Cullen Bryant, William M.

Evarta, Gov. Woodford, Judge Hoar, Mr. Taylor, and Judge Brady.
The room was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and an excellent band was in attend-

Stripes, and an excellent band was in attendance.

After a brief opening address by the President the guests partook of the sumptuous repast, and at 8 o'clock the literal and a sum at the guests of the evening, and altuded in touching language not only to the eminent New Englanders who at present adorn the society, but also to those who have passed away, including Prof. Morse, and especially the noble philanthropist, peerless fournalist, and illustrious statesman, Horace Greeloy. [Cheers.] He concluded by proposing the first toast of the evening:

"The memory of the Pilgrims; an enduring reminder of frugal living and high thinking; of heroism in common life; of faith realized, of rarest courage; and a stubborn sense of right that ennooled a continent."

The second toast was;

"The President of the United States."

To which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher re-

"The President of the United States."

To which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher responded in an address that was the speech of the evening. He viewed the President as a grossly ill-used man. His salary, in common with those of all the administrative officers was contemptably small. America never yet had a President who, after his eight or ten years of service, retired with anything save the recollection of his incompetency, which never failed to follow him. [Laughter.] Washington was a notoriously incompetent President. [Laughter.] Madison was as bad, and Monroe worse. The speaker reviewed the entire list of Presidents in this strain, winding up by saying that he would never fill the Presidential chair unless he was dragged there against his will.

The next toast was:

"The State of New York,"

"The State of New York,"

"The State of New York,"
followed by
"The city of New York, destined to be the financial and commercial centre of the world."
"The Army and Navy of the United States"
was ably responded to by Gen. Sherman, who thought that could he get permission to press into the service all the young, able-bodied, and apparently idle young men he met in Broadway the United States would have the most efficient army in the world.
The next toast was:
"The Perse"

The next toast was:

"The Press,"

to which William Cullen Bryant responded. He wondered such able theologians as Mr. Beecher and his confreres never in their sermons alluded to the great power wielded by journalists from time immemorial, since the Scriptures tell us that a man wishing to draw near to a certain exalted personage was unable to approach him by reason of the press. [Laughter.] The clergy, however, were too much indebted to the press to quarrel with it.

The President then proposed

"The Gongress of the United States,"
to which Senator Wilson responded. Many men,

"The Congress of the United States,"
to which Senator Wilson responded. Many men,
he said, had gone to Congress who would have
done better service to their country by remaining at home; but eighteen years' experience had
taught him that for the most part both Houses
were composed of men of high intelligence and
unimpeachable honor and honesty. [Cheers.]
Next followed
"The Geneva Arbitration,"
to which Mr. W. M. Frank responded.

"The Geneva Arbitration,"
to which Mr. W. M. Evarts responded. He congratulated America on having so adjusted the difference between neutrality and belligerency as to leave a good precedent for the future. The recent settlement of difficulties, without an effusion of blood, was honorable to England, our royal mother, and no less so to America, her proud though untitled daughter. [Applause.]
The next toast was
"The principles of the Pilgrims; wherever the sons and daughters of New England are scattered, under whatever government they may dwell, these principles will never stand in need of warm hearts and bold tongues to cherab and vindicate them."
This was responded to in a humorous speech

This was responded to in a humorous speech by Gov. Jewell of Connecticut. Then came: "The city of Boston, the credie of likerty, the auracry of political and religious independence; tried by fire, and true to the test; great in prosperity, and greater in alternity."

In the absence of Gov. Hawley no rosponse was made to this toast. Mr. F. Steins sang "The Pilgrim Fathers" with fine effect, and was rapturously applauded. The guests separated at a late hour.

A COCK FIGHT SPOILED.

Brooklyn Politicians Spending a Night in the Butler Street Police Station. Ex-Sergeant of police, James Kane, is

Congress streets, Brooklyn. The cellar is very extensive, occupying the entire length and fitted up magnificently. Large piergiasses reflect the faces of the Sixth, Twelfth, and other ward fitted up magnificently. Large pier glasses reflect
the faces of the Sixth, Twelfth, and other ward
politicians, as they commune between drinks in
front of the bar. Mr. Kane's patronage is extensive, as he is among the chief of the wily politicians of the old Sixth Ward. The business done
in his store is consequently very great, and his
stock has often to be replenished. The cellar,
therefore, is seldom used as a storage room.

A few weeks ago Mr. Kane fitted it up 2s a
cock-pit. Last night there was to have been a
rattling main. All the city officials and other
sports had been invited and were present.
Everything being in readiness for the fun, Capt.
Ferry and his reserve force entered the cellar.
A number of the occupants endeavored to escape, and some offered curious apologies, one,
an ex-ward official, saying that the boys were
holding a caucus. This failing, they quietly submitted to arrest, as the police were in great
numbers. At the police station house they
gave their names as follows (hearly all are assumed): John Murray, Philip Dawson, Philip
Burns, Charles Moore, George Riley, Frank
Lynch, George Matthews, John Holstein, Harry
Burns, John Bent, Wm. Kenny, Jas. Hart, John
Kems, Pat Callahan, John Mason, Thos, J. King,
John McGuire, Pat Nolan, William Scott, John
McCue, Mike Smith, John Taylor, Eddy Lynch,
Eddy Carney, William M. Brown, Thos, Peterson, William Johnson, Peter Fagan, Chas. Bent,
John Moloney, James Donohue, Ed. Hunter, Pat
McLaughlin, and the ex-Sergeant himself, James
Kune.

The police station was crowded until morning
with their friends effering ball, Three splendid
cocks were captured.

MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Taking Up His Brother's Quarrel and Losing His Life. Henry Seigler, 33 years old, of 79 Ridge

street, New York, visited his brother at 22 Cook street, Williamsburgh, yesterday afterneon. Last night. between 8 and 9 o'clock, while preparing to start for home, he met Frederick Wise and some others. A dispute arose in reference to an old quarrel between Wise and Henry's brother, and in the fight which followed, Henry was stabbed in the groin by Wise, who fied and has not yet been arrested. Seigler bled to death before medical attendance was procured. Wise is well known to the police.

Drifts Ten Feet Deep.

St. Joseph's, Mich., Dec. 23.—The situation on the reilroad to-night remains unchanged. All the road the rollroad to-night remains unchanged. All the road cleared out yesterday has been filled again. Snow, accompanied by a high wind, has failen continuously for the past three flays. The storm exceeds any ever known in this part of the State. The main difficulty on the railroad is now between Coiona and Bridgeman, a distance of twenty-three miles. The drifts are from three to ten feet deep. The worst place is between Pentwater and Montague. All the trains are withdrawn to night, but if the storm abates by morning, the road will be cleared by Wednesday. The thermometer is twenty degrees below zero, and it is feared that the fruit cop is ruined.

In Milford, Pa., the thermometer marked ? degrees below zero on Sunday night, the coldest in several years. The Delaware River and all the lakes in the

eral years. The Delaware River and all the lakes in the county are frozen over.

In Portsmouth, N. H., a heavy snow storm from the southwest began yesterday morning. The thermometer was at zero at sunrise.

In Chreago the thermometer at 10 A. M. yesterday indicated 5 degrees below zero.

The engineers and firemen who were said to have been frozen to death on Saturday night on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railread, are now reported safe, having been heard from at Warsaw, Indians.

The weather in Chreago last night was colder than on Saturday. The thermometers at the Signal Service Observatory at 11 P. M., indicated 13 degree's below zoro, Ordinary thermometers around the city marked 20 and 22 degrees below.

The river at Little Rock was frozen over on Sunday morning. The present cold snap is the hardest since 1863.

vator at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn. On the arrival of the firemen the fire seemed to threaten a great configration. A second alarm was sounded. The fire, however, was extinguished with a loss of \$3,000. The building was owned by Mr. David lowse. The grain in the elevator bejonged to Woodruff & Robinson.

A \$100,000 FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

The High School Building Destroyed last Night-Narrow Escape of 160 Papils-A Cleur-Headed School Mistress.

Last evening the night scholars, composing four classes, and numbering about one hundred and sixty, were in attendance in the High school building in Bay street, between Grove and Eric streets, Jersey City. A large class room in the front of the building is used as a meeting room by the Board of Education, and this being their regular meeting night the Board was in session. The building is a com-pound of three structures, and in dimensions is 75x150 feet, and six stories in height. It is built in the shape of the letter I. The front running

along Bay street was a turreted structure, surmounted by a Mansard roof, and adorned with an observatory in the centre, on the top of which was a lided scather vane. This wing projected out about 10 feet on each side of the main building, which ran back about 100 feet and was met by another wing in the rear, of the same size as the front wing. The main building and rear wing were covered with ordinary flat roofs.

An apartment in the southwest corner of the rear building was used as a class room by the rear building was used as a class room by the rear building was used as a class room by the rear building was used to the stention of the scholars ranged in age from 8 to 12 years. Shortly after 8 o'clock the attention of the teacher was attracted to a little girl named Moore, whose seat was near the heating apparatus, and who suddenly began to cry. Miss Young asked her why she cried, but the little girl was speechless, and pointed to the wood-work in the rear of her chair, around which small forks of dame were circling. The teacher hurled to the room of Miss Eliza Dunham, the principal, and that lady, without alarmation of the Board of Education was in session, and whispered to Mr. Thomas Potter, the President of the Board of Education was in session, and whispered to Mr. Thomas Potter, the President of the Board of Education was in session, and whispered to Mr. Thomas Potter, the President of the Board of Education, the rapidly spreading flames and the volumes of smoke that poured into the room where the scholars. Those of the fourth class, with the exception of the little one who had given the alarm, had fled from the room, which was in a blaze. She was paralyzed with terror, and was carried out of the building in the arms of her teacher.

Despite the efforts of the teachers and the members of the Board of Education, the rapidly spreading flames and the volumes of smoke that poured into the room where the scholars were huddled into a mass caused a panic among them, and a street was a supplication of the presen

mor that has been given in this city in many a day. The music is by Lecocq, and the words are the joint production of Messrs. Clairville,

Chevot, and Duru. French authors are a remarkably social set and have a special fondness for putting their wits together in the making of plays. They certainly have stimulated each other to good purpose in the present instance, for although "Les Cents Vièrges" must be classed among

purpose in the present instance, for although "Lea Cents Vièrges" must be classed among operas, it has all the qualities of a first-rate farce-comedy, and would be enjoyable even if it was unaccompanied with a note of music. The melodies are of an off-hand character, bright and pleasing enough, but not to be compared with Offenbach's work; nor does this opera anywhere show evidence of very serious labor from the musical point of view. The music serves, however, to give variety and spice to the entertainment.

The world has always had to turn to the French stage to find the most finished acting, and the members of the Amieé company are very fair examples of the burlesque portion of that stage. Although they labor under the serious disadvantage of addressing an audlence in a foreign tongue, nevertheless their drollery breaks through even that barrier and imparts its spirit to the audience. Certainly if the play had been in English it could hardly have been greeted with heartier or more spentaneous laughter, and this is the highest compliment that could be paid to the talent of the actors.

The principal characters of the piece are sustained by Messieurs Juteau, Duchesne, Nardin, and Lecuyer, all of them comedians of superior talent, Duchesne was gloriously funny, especially in his character of a bride, and Mademoiselle Aimée was in the very best of humor, and in the third act fairly ran wild with the spirit of mischief.

The opera, we may add, has fewer objectionable features than most of its class, though we presume no one is quite so unsconhisticated as to expect to find any opera bouffe wholly free from all flavor of indelicacy.

During the present week and at the matiness of Christmas and Saturday the "Cent Vièrges" will be played. "La Princesse de Treblzonde" and "Les Brigands" are in rehearsal."

The New Play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre

A comedy by Mr. F. Marshall, entitled "New Year's Eve; or, False Shame," was brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening It was first produced under the title which Mr. Daly has here made the subordinate one, early in November last, at the Globe Theatre, London. Indeed it was originally called "The White Feather," a name which the author relinquished on discovery that it had been appropriated by an earlier dramatist. Its new designation is probably due to the fact that many of the most

by an earlier dramatist. Its new designation is probably due to the fact that many of the most striking events are represented as occurring on the last night of the year.

The story is that of a young girl dissatisfied with modern life, society and manners, who longs for the return of the age of chivalry, that she may find some knight who shall win her heart by his valorous demeanor and heroic deeds. She firmly determines to bestow her hand on no one not endowed with the knightly character pictured in her imagination. Although Magdalen Atherleigh is both lovely and an heiress, her admirers, as may be supposed, are not all of the Bayard sort. Among them is Lord Arthur Chillon, an officer of the Life Guards, who, notwithstanding that he is so effeminate as to be the very opposite of her ideal cavalier, in reality possesses the utmost coolness and courage, and when an accident befalls the heroine displays these qualities effectively by rescuing her from drowning. Her insensibility on this occasion prevents a recognition of her preserver, and Bragleigh, also a suitor, assumes to be the person who has saved her life. The imposition is for a time successful, but at the end, after a challenge to fight, and other exciting incidents, it becomes evident that virtue is its own reward.

The play is certainly far above the average of modern dramatic productions in merit, and is in most respects well rendered at the Fifth Avenue. Mr. George Clarke manifested unwonted power as the Life-Guardsman. For once his own individuality is wholly lost in that of the character he undertakes, which must have required no little discriminating study to render it as appropriately, carefully, and quietly as he does. His acting in the bridge scene, however, was conspicuously lacking in vigor. Miss Clara Morris plays the heroine. The cast also includes Mr. Davidge, Mr. Rockwell, and Miss Fanny Davenport. According to the programme, six mouths are suppopeed to elapse between the first and second acts, and the length of the intermission fully ju

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Berten Extradition Case-Singular De-

The Berten Extradition Case—Singular Denoncement.

The proceedings against "Pierre Berten,"
whose extradition was sought by the French Government, on the ground that be had murdered a boy and
attempted to murder and ravish a young woman, nose
Rouen, France, were discontinued yesterday, and
"Berten" was discharged. He had been arrested by
mistake, arising from the singular action of "Berten,"
who, instrad of being Berten, is Edouard Dutot, on being
approached by the officers sent to arrest "Berten" on
the arrival of the attempt on which Dutot came to this
port, beitrayed confusion, and, on being interrogated,
admitted that his mane was Pierre Berten. The followsing day, inding that he had got himself into serious
trouble, he gave his real name, and admitted that he
was an absconding bankrupt. In quiries hy cable tale
frame hering resulted in proving the
fession, the charge against him, as already stated, was
abandoned, and he was discharged. It is now believed
that Berten is still in France.

The Terrible Highwayman of Thirteenth

Street.

John Gillen, a slender and sickly lad, aged

The Funeral of Geo. P. Putonm. the Pube

Putnam, the well known publisher, took place yester-day morning at the Madison Avenue Baptisi Church. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Elder. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Elder. Brief addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Tyng. Crosby, and Prentiss. The following named gentiemen officiated as pall-bearers: Messre. John Taylor Johnston, John Wylle. William Cullen Bryant, Daniel Huntington, Charles Collins, John O. Sergeant, Vincent Colver, A. D. F. Randolph, Henry Holt, Andrew C. Armstrong, Sandrord R. difford, and Richard Butler. Among those present were Messrs. J. A. J. Creswell, A. Coffax, H. S., Young, John Fox, and Parke Godwin, besides many artists, literary men, and members of publishing firms. Mr. Putnam's remains were enclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, inlaid with silver, and bearing on the Hid Sowers wreathed in the form of a cross, heart, and anchor.

A Knickerbecker Iceman in Peril.

Notwithstanding yehement protestations of innocence and much bewalling of the unfortunate absence of five material witnesses, Michael Fitzgerald was yesterday convicted in the General Sessions on an indictment for robbery in the first degree. The prisoner is a stout young man. He didn't know his age exactly, but thought he was about twenty-five. His accuser was Mr. James Bradley of 240 kast Frity-fifth street. Mr. Bradley swore that on the night of Aug. 19 he went into a saloon near Hester and Elizabeth streets, and saw the prisoner and several others there. He was followed to the corner, and alleges that the prisoner, feigning drunkenness, forced his company upon him for a few st eps, and then selzed him, robbedhim, and knocked him down by way of a parting salutation. Mr. Bradley hunted up an officer, and went back to the saloon. Fitzgerald was there. When the officer arrested him, he altempted to pass a revolver to a companion under pretence that it was a conductor's badge, but the officer detected and intercepted the movement.

The prisoner, swearing in his own defence, said that he never saw Mr. Bradley until the moment of his arrest, and that he did not leave the saloon from the inoment he entered it that night until he was taken out in custody. He claimed that his business was driving a Knickerbocker lee cart, and that he had been off work but about half an hour when arrested.

The pury lid not credit the latter story, and rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded to give him a chance to make further explanations. He is limininent danger of a twenty-years term in Sing Sing.

A \$28,000 Fire Last Night. midnight Officer Hoyt discovered fire on At midnight Officer Hoyt discovered fire on the top floor in the rear of the four-story brick building strength is due Miss Dunham, the principal, for her coolness and courage. Many of the children, but for her efforts, would have thrown themselves from the windows. The delay of the Fire Department in getting to work muss be attributed to negligence, the headquarters being but a few hundred feet from the burnt building.

AMUSEMENTS.

A New Opera Benffe.**

"Les Cents Vièrges," which was brought out last evening at the Olympic, is one of the cleverest and most spirited pieces of French humor that has been given in this city in many a second of the origin of the gre is unknown.

At midnight Officer Hoyt discovered fire on the top floor in the rear of the four-story brick building \$17 Weat Sineteenth street. An alarm was sounded and the street engines were soon at the scene. The building was occupied by Dielmann Funch as a plano factory. The adjoing buildings and rear buildings as 180 and \$24.

**The adjoing buildings and rear buildings as 180 and \$24.

**The proximity of these caused the sounding of a second alarm, which brought the relief engines, and with them Gen. Shaler. Chief Perley, and Assistants thodes and Bates. The fire was condined the 517, 519, and 521.

The loss of Jacob Link is estimated on stock and machinery insured for \$2,000.

The origin of the free is unknown.

Attempt to Swindle the Russian Consul. Four or five days ago an elderly man of Musco Russian Consul, and unfolded an extensive plot which he pretended to have accidentally discovered here to counterfeit Russian Empire bank noies. He said four men had the management of the conspiracy, and that they intended issuing the money in such large quantities that it would greatly affect the credit of the Empire unless they were stopped. M. de Bodisco consulted his lawyer, and the latter advised him not to piace too much trust in the story of the stranger, but to await further developments. The man promised to return yearcrusty with the full particulars of the place. The failed to make his appearance, however, and his story is believed to be an utter fabrication.

From McCreery's to the Tombs.

From McCreery's to the Tombs.

Charlotte Newman and Elizabeth Ormby, well dressed women, were arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday morning, on charge of having on Saturday last stolen from the store of Messrs. James McCreery & Co. three Cashmere shawle, valued at \$252. Charlotte and an unknown female went into the store, and were followed by Elizabeth. They were closely watched by Mr. James W. Serry, a salesman, who saw the unknown woman put something under her shawl. They then woman put something under her shawl. They then the same of the two first mentioned, but the unknown woman escaped. They were held in default of \$2,508 each.

The hearing in the Suydam will case was begun yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The testator, James Suydam, died on the 7th of October last. He tor, James Suydam, died on the 7th of October last. He left a large portion of this property, which is valued at \$500,000, to various religious and educational institutions, including the American Biole Society, the Tract Society, Rutgers College, and the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church. The will is consected by Mr. Poihenus, the widow of James Poihenus, a nepnew of the deceased. After examining the subscribing winesses to the will the case was adjourned.

At 90 clock last night Berhard Farrell, aged 25, of 35! Forty-sixth street, while intoxicated went into Owen McBride's liquor store, 746 Second avenue, and acted in a disorderly manner.

McBride tried to eject him, and Farrell drew a large kuffe and stabled McBride in the back of the neck, seriously wounding him. The wounded man was taken to the Thirty fifth street police station and attended by Police Surgeon Saville. Farrell was locked up. The Park Hospital Under Guard. The police authorities having been told that the friends of Nicholas R Duryea were banding to-gether to attack the Park Hospital at midnight last

At 9 o'clock last night Bernard Farrell, aged

night and assassinate Mr. John E. Simmons, a strong guard was placed on the hospital until 8 o'clock, when Mr. Simmons was taken in an amoulance to Bellevus for safety. Warden Brennan, Capt. Caffrey, and two policemen accompanied him as an escort. Stabbed in the Bowery Theatre. Last night at 10:50 Samuel McLaugnlin, aged

twenty-one, of 27 Madison street, was disorderly in the Bowery Theatre, and was ejected by Thomas Maxwell, an officer of the house. McLaughin then drew a knife and stabled Maxwell in the thigh, causing a serious wound. The injured man was taken to the Centre street Hospital, and McLaughlin was arrested by Officer Bavensdam.

The Denis Burns Ball. The Denis Burns Association held their seventh annual ball at Irving Hull last night. It was a grand success. Among those present were Miss Rila Billieu, the celebrated Irish comedienne; the Hoa. Charles Sweeney, Col. James Flore, Owen Foley, Alex. Patton, Christopher Murphy, and many others. The billettes were grand, and the music by Wallace was magnificent.

The New Roadmaster.

Mr. Edward Moore was removed from the position of Roadmaster on Friday. Next day Mr. Edward Gilmore of the California cigar store was appointed. The news fell like a thunderclap on the old stagers up towa. Joe Coburn or Abram Brown was supposed to have the inside track. They are both terribly put out about it.

The Pope's Allocution.

Rome, Dec. 23.—A consistory was held to-day. Twenty-two cardinals were present. The Pope delivered an allocution, in the course of which he said the Church was still sorely persecuted. The purpose to destroy her was shown the acts of the Italian Government, which compelled the clergy to serve in the army and imposed heavy taxes on church property.

Be solemly protested against the bill now pending in the italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations, and declared that litle to property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censures of those who encrosched on the rights of the church, and denounced Germany where the pitfalls open violence, calumny, and ridicule were employed to destroy the church by men, who, ignorant of religion, sought to define its dogmas. The slicention concluded with a protest against the Clergy Dotation Bill recently passed by the Spanish Cortes, and a general candamnation of the Armenian schism.